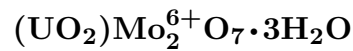


Iriginite



©2001-2005 Mineral Data Publishing, version 1

Crystal Data: Orthorhombic. *Point Group:* $2/m\ 2/m\ 2/m$. In very fine-grained aggregates.

Physical Properties: *Fracture:* Conchoidal to uneven. Hardness = 4–5 $D(\text{meas.}) = 3.84$, low due to impurities. $D(\text{calc.}) = 4.241$ Radioactive.

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* Canary-yellow. *Luster:* Vitreous to dull. *Optical Class:* Biaxial. *Orientation:* Parallel extinction. $\alpha = 1.730(3)$ $\beta = \sim 1.82$ $\gamma = \sim 1.93$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = \text{Large}$.

Cell Data: *Space Group:* $Pbcm$ (synthetic). $a = 6.705(1)$ $b = 12.731(2)$ $c = 11.524(2)$
 $Z = 4$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Aleksandrovskii Golets deposit, Russia.
3.222 (10), 1.129 (8), 2.625 (6), 2.142 (6), 1.836 (6), 1.249 (6), 1.206 (6)

Chemistry:	(1)	(2)	(3)
UO ₃	41.91	46.45	45.55
UO ₂	0.00		
MoO ₃	38.62	42.80	45.84
CaO	0.46		
H ₂ O	9.70	10.75	8.61
insol.	9.04		
Total	99.73	[100.00]	100.00

(1) Aleksandrovskii Golets deposit, Russia; H₂O taken as loss on ignition. (2) Analysis (1) recalculated to 100% after deduction of CaO as unessential and insoluble; then corresponding to (UO₂)Mo_{1.84}O_{6.52}•3.70H₂O. (3) (UO₂)Mo₂O₇•3H₂O.

Occurrence: In granulated albite, in part replacing brannerite (Aleksandrovskii Golets deposit, Russia); in a stream channel in sandstone (Hart Table, South Dakota, USA); may be of post-mining origin.

Association: Ferrimolybdate, ilsemannite, metauranocircite, uranyl sulfates, gypsum.

Distribution: Found in considerable abundance in some deposits. From the Aleksandrovskii Golets Mo–U deposit, upper Chetkanda River, Chara district, Udokan Range, northern Transbaikalia, Russia. Found in the Shunak Mountains, 60 km west of the Mointy railroad station, and at the Kyzylsai Mo–U deposit, Chu-Ili Mountains, southwestern Balkhash region, Kazakhstan. In the Rabéjac uranium deposit, seven km south-southeast of Lodève, Hérault, France. In the USA, at Hart Table, southwest of Scenic, Pennington Co., South Dakota; east of Cameron, Coconino Co., Arizona; and at the Clyde Long property, Elk Park area, San Juan Co., Colorado. From Shinkolobwe, Katanga Province, Congo (Shaba Province, Zaire). In the Hervey's Range deposit, 55 km west of Townsville, Queensland, Australia.

Name: A euphonious construction, devoid of connotation.

Type Material: Mining Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia, 1257/2.

References: (1) Getseva, R.V. and K.T. Salev'eva (1956) Handbook for the determination of uranium minerals. Moscow, 197 (in Russian). (2) Soboleva, M.V. and I.A. Pudovkina (1957) Uranium minerals handbook. Moscow, 249–251 (in Russian). (3) (1958) Amer. Mineral., 43, 378 and 379 (abs. refs. 1 and 2). (4) Epshtein, G.Y. (1959) On the molybdates of uranium – moluranite and iriginite. Zap. Vses. Mineral. Obshch., 88, 564–570 (in Russian). (5) Stephenson, D.A. (1964) Iriginite from South Dakota. Amer. Mineral., 49, 408–414. (6) Krivovichev, S.Y. and P.C. Burns (2000) The crystal chemistry of uranyl molybdates. II. The crystal structure of iriginite. Can. Mineral., 38, 847–851.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of Mineral Data Publishing.